Preserve

G. R. S. IX-5]

*Previous references.*

SCANNED

File No. 504

192 a-21

Serial Nos. 1 to 6

( 289 )

*Later references.*

Preserve
9-11-65

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

*Serial Nos.* 1 to 6

**Part B for** March 1921.

SUBJECT.

The Historical Summary of the Survey Manual.

From the Draft Revised Survey in Depra
No 205 D 30.4.20
Forwarding for approval the Draft Historical Summary of the Survey Manual.

WD 2233—GPB—20,000—14-6-20

Pres
29/3/21

G. R'S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Etg File No. of 191

Serial No.

1 No. 205 dated 30th April 1920, from the Secretd. Rev. Survey.

Forwards for approval the draft historical summary of the Survey manual.

It does not seem necessary to include in the manual the matter contained in the first 17 pages of the draft. Subject this the draft may be approved.

Submd for orders.

PA 3/5/20 HM 5/5/1920

2 The historical summary is instructive & useful & may remain.

3 Paragraph 2 of Chapter I ~~is not quite~~ may be omitted ~~as the latter part of it is not quite~~ as there is not much of logical sequence in it

4 For favour of remarks. Rao 19-5-20.

Land Rev. 2-5.

with Compliments

5 I agree

SMH 21-5-20

Rao 22-5-20

Chief Secy

6 The whole Chapter ~~(paras 2 being omitted)~~ is interesting and may perhaps be allowed to remain. The only point for consideration is whether this histo-

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

summary is appropriate in a departmental manual. Next, if it may remain, it seems better to let it be scrutinized by the Director of Archaeology or the Editor of the Mysore Gazetteer, to make sure that there is nothing historically incorrect in the account.

23-5-20

Dewan)

7 I think this further place for such material is more in the Gazetteer than a Dept. manual. It may be considered from this & the other points of view after the appearance of the remaining Gazetteers.

29-5-20

8 The instructions above to be carried out.

9 It will be necessary to prepare a concise ~~and~~ summary, confined ~~itself~~ to the scope of the Manual, for incorporation as the opening chapter of the Manual. The Sur Supdt. may be asked to prepare & send up one as early as possible.

10. In order that the labour

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on MAY 27 1920
Reg. No. 7879

Serial No.

bestowed on the present compilation may not be lost, it may perhaps be got printed and some copies kept on record. H. Secy may kindly speak to me about this -

1.6.20.

To Executive Engineer

11 Draft suitably asking for a concise Summary.

12 The present one may be ~~mimeographed~~ printed in manual size eventually & copies supplied to Survey Dept.

4-6-20

13 Seed with a draft-

4/6/20

Revised

14

7.6.20

15. May resume -

8/6/20

2 No. 2473 dated 9th July 1920, with Supd Rev. Survey Requests that a concise Summary confined to the Scope of the manual may be prepared and sent up to Govt. as early as possible.

Sus.

Serial No.

3

To the Supdt Rev Sur & Settlements
No 86 of 18.9.20
Forwards for appl a copy of
Historical Summary for in-
corporation in the Survey Manual
as called for

P.R.D.I.

16. Submd with refce to para 9 above
HK
20-9-20

4) No. 562 dated the 20th Sept 1920, to the Supdt. Rev. Survey, requesting for the original draft of the historical Summary.

No. 88 dated 22nd Sept. 1920, from the Supdt. Rev. Survey, forwarding the original draft of the historical Summary.

P.R.D.II

17. Submd with refce to para 9 of the Office notes, page 2.
SA 23/9/20 18 The present precis may be approved. It may be printed and bound at the commencement of the Survey manual, the pages being numbered in Roman figures

Pages already printed are put up for reference

Am 28/9/20

Reviewed

19 On perusal - may be approved

Am 24.9.20

Dewan. W offer.
seen
28-9-20

Dewan
28/9/20

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on SEP 24 1920
Reg. No. 2795

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

E&G File

Serial No.

5 No. 575 dated the 29th. Sept: 1920, to the Supd. Rev. Survey, returning the revised copy of the concise historical Summary, for incorporation in the Survey manual, duly approved by Govt.

22 Submd

29/12/20 23. For orders on this matter with ref. to paras 7 and 10 supra.

The point to be decided is whether this may be printed ~~in~~ the Blue Book Journal, or as a special booklet, ~~or~~ ~~There is now~~ or merely sent to the ~~merely sent to the Compiler of the Gazetteer~~ Compiler of the Gazetteer.

There is now difficulty in printing Blue Book available matter. 16/10/20.

Revised

I think ~~it will be best~~ it is interesting and valuable enough to be printed as a separate pamphlet and kept ~~as record~~ in the records, copies being also sent to the Compiler of the Gazetteer.

16.10.20.

E&GB.

Resubmit after the present Strike is over.

19/10

Resubmitted for orders.

19/11/20 The Strike in the Govt-Press is now over. Submit orders.

11/2/21 Draft sending them & requesting the ~~departmt~~ supply of 300 printed copies (printed in Manual Size). 11-2-21.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | E&G File No. of 19 .

Serial No.

Send with a draft to the Supd. G.P.

SA 11/2/21

Essore Ans 11/2/21

6) No. 1287/E&G dated 12th Feb 1921 to the Supd. Govt Printing.

Sues

Proof sub^d for perusal before issuing the order. It is for orders whether a 'foreword' or preface is necessary. This compilation is merely for reference in the Secty & the Survey Office. Ans 26/2/21.

Revised

A small sentence, or two, at the beginning, or at the end, to indicate that the note compiled by the Survey Supdt. is printed for ~~post~~ purposes of ref^ce & record in the Secty & the Survey Supdts' Offices — would not be out of place.

Ans 3.3.21.

Send with a draft—

SA 5/3/21

Revised

Ans 5/3/21.

Appd —

A copy has now to be sent to the Compiler of the Gazetteer — please note.

Ans 11.3.21.

Issue print order for 250 Copies, and bound in thick paper covers.

Ans 11.3.21

3/3/21

To the Supt. Govt Printing no 1586/E&G 7/11.3.21 forwarding the proof of the Historical Summary of Mysore Rev. Survey & Settlement.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
VIII
E. AUDIT.
1 MAY 1920

8

Office of the Superintendent,
Mysore Revenue Survey.
Dated, Bangalore 30 April 1920.

D. No. 1294
1-5-1920.

No. 205
Enc: one.

Seen
[illegible]

From

D. K. Darashah, Esq., B.A.,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey
and Settlements in Mysore,

To

B. Ramaswamiah, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No.188, dated 14-4-20, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the approval of Government, the draft historical Summary of the Survey Manual.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D K Darashah
Superintendent.

L.S.R.

# Historical Summary.

## Chapter I

## Introductory

Ancient records, such as the Dharma Shastras, and records of mediaeval and modern history show that in India all organised governments have depended for their finance mainly upon revenue derived from land. It has, therefore, been the chief concern of every ruler to adopt a method of imposing and collecting tax on land which would suit his purpose well, and at the same time conform as far as possible with the recognised laws and tradition of the country. Some system or other of land revenue has existed from time immemorial, out of which the present system has gradually evolved by a long course of growth under conditions varying with the times. Enough of material is not available to trace a connected history of its development, and when we enter this sphere of enquiry, we are confronted with problems such as the origin and existence of village communities and the proprietorship in land, on which the best informed hold divergent views. Setting these matters aside as being beyond the scope of this manual, it is yet necessary to know something of the past history, as such knowledge ~~of it~~ will explain the existence of much in the present land tenures, the system of accounts and even the composition of the cultivating and other classes, which may be traced to the introduction of the foreign element in Mysore. A brief summary of the history is therefore given in the next chapter, and in doing so, some account of the land revenue administration has become unavoidable, as

under the Indian governments, there was no distinction between the settlement of land revenue and revenue administration, as there is at present.

2. The present territorial constitution of the Mysore State was fixed by the treaty of Seringapatam, ~~and is the mere result of accident and war~~. The line of boundary ~~was~~ is in no way distinctive, either between race and race or between custom and custom or even regulated by natural boundaries. What is known as the Malnad, the western hilly tracts, may be called distinctive, for although in natural characteristics this tract resembles the adjoining province of Coorg, it does not do so in its people and their customs. The rest of Mysore is in most respects similar to the British possessions which surround it and at one time formed part of it. Mysore as now constituted forms part of the country commonly known as the Karnataka Desa, the antiquity of which may be inferred from the fact of its mention in the Mahabharata. In early times, this large country was composed of several states, big or small, ruled by Hindu Rajas, who were at times independent and at others vassals of the then strongest power. The great prosperity of the Vijayanagar empire tempted the ~~Mahrattas~~, Mahammadans ~~and~~ Moghuls and Mahrattas, who invaded the country from the north and north-west and established their dominion over large tracts of the country. How strongly the Mahratta element was at one time infused into Mysore may be

judged from the extent of the Karnatak Bijapur Balaghat Province, of which Shahji, father of the celebrated Sivaji, had been appointed governor as well as jagirdar, and which at his death in 1664 embraced the districts of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Dodballapur and Sira. It is true that Shahji was in the service of the Bijapur Govt, but when made jagirdar, he had opportunities which he fully availed himself of, of introducing the Mahratta element. Then in 1687, the above districts and some more, on the success of the Mughals under their general Kasim Khan, were formed into the province of Sira, with its twelve paraganas and tributaries, the latter including the then Mysore, and this important province continued a Mughal possession till 1757. The Mahratta irruptions were more frequent, ~~and~~ leaving their marks more in the north-western tracts of Mysore, and those of the Moguls were more prolonged. The actual occupancy of the soil is supposed to have been little disturbed, but foreign interference sometimes went the length of a somewhat extensive innovation upon the form of general administration.

## Chapter II. Contd.
## Early Period. &c

Authentic history of India commences from about the time of Gautama Buddha or the sixth century B.C. Tracing the history of Mysore to the earliest times, inscriptions found in Mysore show that the Mauryas had migrated from the north and established their dominion in the south; after them, came the Satavahanas or Salivahanas. But of the administration of the country during this period, little is known directly, except the designations of a few functionaries of government, such as Maha Pradhana Sarvadhikari, Maha Mandaleswara, Chamupati, Senapati, Samantha, Maha Samanthadhipati, Rajjuka, Mahamatra and Dharma Mahamatra. By collating ascertained facts and drawing inferences therefrom, the old administration might be stated to have been as follows:-

The country was divided into several provinces, each of which was placed under a governor. There was a considerable body of revenue accountants. There were heads of classes, like the mercantile and agricultural classes, and heads of rural circles. The village was the unit of the body politic and the basis of administration. The village corporation consisted of the twelve officers, latterly styled the Barabaluti or Ayangadi, who were the requisite members of the community

and who received ~~the~~ compensation for their labour either in allotments of land from the corporate stock or in fees consisting of fixed proportions of the crop of every farmer of the village. In some instances, the lands of a village were cultivated in common and the crop divided in the proportions of the labour contributed; but generally, each occupant cultivated his own land. The waste land was a common pasture for the village cattle. The external boundaries of the village were as carefully marked as those of the richest field and they were maintained as a common right of the village, with as much jealousy and rancour as the frontiers of the most potent Kingdoms. The combination of the villages to compose districts, provinces or principalities was infinitely diversified at different periods by the wisdom or caprice of the chief ruler or by the vigour and resistance of those who in every age, country and condition, coveted independence for themselves and the power to govern the largest possible number of their fellow creatures. Changes brought about by conquests, usurpations or revolutions in the territorial limits of ~~provinces the~~ a country or in its government had, however, no influence on the condition of the village, so far as its ~~interior~~ internal constitution was concerned. Its officers, its boundaries and the whole framework of its interior management remained the same. The oldest system of ~~rent and~~ assessment consisted in the taking of a share of the crop collected at harvest time on the village threshing floor. In course of time, this system was gradually improved upon, along with the development of a currency system and a system of survey, both of which are indispensable to reach the final stage in the history of assessment,

viz., the substitution of cash rates for payment in kind.

Kadamba Kings.

2. Under the Kadambas ~~period is the earliest in history, which is more amply elucidated by authentic records.~~ The dominion ~~established by the Kadambas,~~ embraced all the west of Mysore, together with the two Kanaras, North and South, and included the present Shikarpur and Sorab taluks of the Shimoga District. Their original capital was Banavasi, situated on the river Varada on the western frontier of the Sorab Taluk. With reference to land settlement, it is stated that Kadamba Raya with Gopa Mantri and Naga Deva Karanika, prescribed two standards of measurement, one for wet and dry lands, and the other for gardens, and got all the lands between ~~the~~ Nagara Khanda and Varada Khanda (Shikarpur and Sorab taluks) measured. Assessments are said to have been imposed on lands with reference to soil, situation, water-supply and crops.

3. Simultaneously with the Kadambas in the west, the Mahavalis and Pallavas were rulers of the eastern portion, and the Gangas, of the southern portion of Mysore. Little, however, is known of the revenue administration under these kings.

Revision

Hoysala Kings.

4. The Kingdom of the Hoysalas, known also as Ballalas, comprised parts of the present Hassan and Kadur Districts. Dora-samudra, now Halebid, in the Belur taluk, was their capital. ~~[illegible] were [illegible] trenches, [illegible] like a [illegible] Each [illegible] to pay~~

In their times, the King was the supreme head of the State in all matters, religious and political. The empire was divided into a number of ~~divisions~~ districts, each of which was placed under a governor, who generally was a member of the royal family. The country was administered by the King with the help of a Sarwadhikari, or prime minister, and four other ministers, called Maha mandaleswaras. The governor of a district was styled Sanayak; under him were the Samantas, and under them, came the Heggades, who administered smaller territorial divisions. The last link in the chain was the Garuda, who was the head-man of the village. "As regards assessment, Sala (about 950 A.D.) is said to have collected from the villagers one fanam (4 annas 8 pies) for every Kandy of grain raised by them. From the reign of Vishnu Vardhana (1106-1141 A.D.), each cultivator paid one Kula or ploughshare to the King." This was dropped into a well of quick-silver in the temple of Padmavati at Humcha and became gold. Hence, the word Kula came to be applied to a ryot, and the money paid by him is still called Kulavana. The well is said to have dried up in the time of the Vijayanagar Kings, who commuted the iron Kula for a payment of one pagoda for every plough. Another version of the payment of the iron Kula is that, in order to encourage and extend cultivation, Vishu Vardhana Ballala devised

a plan whereby a ryot could secure recognition or distinction at court by ~~parda~~ handing over to the government worn-out ploughshares. The King, however, converted these into gold with a drug called Siddha Rasa, which he was in possession of. It is surmised that a Kula was a ~~fot~~ pole, eighteen lengths of a rod, and was the measure of a piece of land, forming the standard for all assessment. One fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third of the produce on wet lands seem to have been levied as assessment. In addition to assessment, imposts of various kinds were levied on land.

Vijayanagar Kings.

5. At the time the Ballalas were driven away from Dwarasamudra, (about 1340 A.D.), the Kingdom of Vijayanagar had just been founded by Hukka and Bukka, assisted, as is commonly accepted, by the celebrated scholar, Madhavacharya, surnamed Vidyaranya. The empire grew to great dimensions in course of time and continued in power and glory for over two centuries, till the battle of Talikota broke it up in 1565 A.D. The whole of the present state of Mysore was included in the empire of Vijayanagar, which was the last great Hindu sovereignty of the south.

6. The minister and spiritual preceptor, Vidyaranya, under whose auspices the new dynasty

was ~~erected~~ founded, composed a work on law and government, which is a copious commentary on the Smriti of Parasara. One sixth of the crop has always been regarded by Hindu law-givers as the rightful share of the sovereign, and Vidyaranya, while admitting this rule, was desirous of converting it into money payment. He established fixed rules for such conversion, founded on the extent of land, the requisite seed, ~~the average income~~ and the value of grain. The gross produce was distributed as follows:— half for the expenses of agriculture and the maintenance of the farmer's family, $\frac{1}{4}$ ~~to~~ for the proprietor of the land, $\frac{1}{6}$ ~~to~~ for the King, $\frac{1}{20}$ ~~to~~ for the Brahmans and $\frac{1}{30}$ ~~to~~ for the gods. The shares payable to Brahmans and gods were received by the sovereign and distributed by him, so that the share actually received by the sovereign ~~and~~ was equal to the share of the proprietor.

7. Along with the growth of the empire, the system of administration also developed, and it appears that during the reign of Krishna Raya and Achyuta Raya, the revenues were first reduced to a regular form, ~~checked~~ regulated by ordinances, and a system of accounts and management was introduced, calculated to improve the revenue of the ~~country generally~~ empire gradually ~~on~~ year after year ~~yearly amounts~~) without distressing the inhabitants. For reclaiming tracts of uncultivated waste country, Palyams or Palepats were created. In respect to lands ~~in other parts of the empire~~ in parts other than these wood-land countries, regulations were ~~formed~~ framed to improve the revenue, and Rayarekhas were published, fixing the revenues, boundaries, duties and customs. Land marks or stones inscribed

with writings or with symbols were erected on the boundaries even of every little village. Divisions and subdivisions of territory were made and a nomenclature to denote them was adopted for administrative purposes. The system of Barabaluti or Ayangadi was established in all towns and villages; and officers were appointed for the divisions and subdivisions.

8. The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seed sown, and for land sown with one Kolaga of seed, the rent was fixed at rates varying from 3 to 10 Kanthiraya pagodas according to the nature of the soil. Land watered by Kapiles was let for a money rent; but for lands cultivated with paddy by means of tanks, one half of the crop was generally required without any money, though in some districts the ryots rendered one-third of the produce with 2 or 3 pagodas in money for each plough. With a view to encourage cultivation waste lands were let out at first for small sums, called Bhumula gutta or Kola gutta, for a term of years according to agreement, after the expiry of which they were treated in the same way as lands cultivated.

Gardens were considered as Niravari or wet lands, and for them, the government collected the rents in some cases from the soil and in others from a share of the produce. These regulations appear to have been established of old, so far as 1000 years ago, as observed in some of the inscriptions in the Banavar district. A considerable amount of revenue was derived from gardens and other plantations.

9. The government of Vijayanagar encouraged cultivation and colonisation. Advances of money were granted to ryots for providing themselves with cattle, implements of tillage, etc.

The government took pains to restore tanks and irrigation channels that had gone out of order and to get a large number of Kapile wells constructed in highlying grounds. Lands were granted ~~to strangers~~ on the Kaul or progressive rent system. The government also encouraged the cultivation and manufacture of various articles of commerce, much in demand, by supplying seeds and plants with the first expenses. (They used further to make advances of money to foreign merchants and encouraged them to settle in new pelās and markets, and facilitated the export of local products to the best advantage of the growers)

10. — From the brief description given above, it will be observed that the revenue administration had advanced ~~very considerably~~ under the Vijayanagar Kings to a high pitch of efficiency ~~and reached a stage not far off from the present system~~. But the progress was destined to ~~have~~ receive a check, as the empire itself crumbled down to pieces after the battle of Talikota, 1565 A.D. ~~How thereafter the system of~~ administration was influenced by the Mahrattas and the Moghals is shown in the next Chapter.

# Chapter III.

## Later Period.- Administration under the Mahrattas and the Moguls.

Copy

The Mahrattas.

After the dissolution of the Vijayanagar empire, such of the vassal chiefs as were powerful ~~had the power~~, gradually broke loose of control and declared their independence, on the one hand, and ~~on the other~~ the Mahammadan power of Bijapur, on the other, began ~~to~~ making inroads upon the fallen country. By the year 1644, this power established a province under the designation of Karnatak Bijapur Balaghat, which included the districts of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Dodballapur and Sira. The province was bestowed as a jagir on Shahji, who was also the governor of the conquests below the Ghats called Karnatak Bijapur Payanghat. The policy of the invaders was, while taking possession of the capital town and administering the revenues of each principality, to grant the ousted chief an estate in some less productive part of his territory. This course had the result of bringing under cultivation and attracting population to the more neglected parts of the country. Paraganas were formed out of the territories conquered, and each paraganas was divided into Sammats, tarafs, Manjes and Majares. The Mahrattas introduced the different offices of Deshpande, Desh Kulakarni, Sar-Nad-Gaud, Deshmukh and Kanango, by whom the accounts of

the country were kept; they ~~all~~ also appointed Sheristadars to all the paraganas. When jagirs were granted to the Killedars and Manoubdars by the Sarkar, the revenue accounts of the districts for the ~~last~~ previous years ~~was previously~~ were examined beforehand, and the new annual revenue ~~rated annually~~ fixed on the jagir to be granted; in fixing the revenue, the existing ~~minor~~ inams were discontinued or deducted and the revenue ascertained. The particular accounts of the paraganas were kept as follows:— the Shanbhog was to keep the written accounts of the mauje or village; the Deshkulakarni to keep the accounts of the Sammats, the Deshpande the accounts of the paraganas and the Kanago to sign the patte or revenue agreements. He was also to keep a written register of the revenue of the district, to be delivered to the Sarkar. It was the duty of the Deshmukh and Sar-Nad-Gaud to control and inspect all accounts and report them to their superiors; they were also to enquire and report generally on all affairs ~~and~~ inclusive of the settlement of the district.

Note The Moghuls

2. After capturing Bijapur in 1687, the Moghuls secured the dependent districts to the south of the Tungabhadra and formed the Subah of Sira, with ~~twelve~~ several paraganas, and tributary states. Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Dodballapur, Hoskote and Kolar were among the paraganas, and Chitaldrug, Bednur and Mysore among the tributary states. Officers for collecting and

and managing the revenues were appointed in the amani districts only; at the same time, the offices of Deshmukh, Deshkulakarni and Sar-Nad-gaud were formed into one office. Deshpandes, Majmundars, Kanangoyas and Kulakarnis were maintained according to the forms long established in the dominions of Bijapur. The Deshmukh was to settle the accounts with the patels; the Deshpande to check the accounts of the Karnams; the Kanango to register the official regulations and ordinances and to explain them to the people and the public officers to prevent errors or mistakes. In the Majmundar's office, the accounts of the settlement were made out and issued.

3. The accounts of all kinds were in the olden days kept in Kanada; but the Mahrattas introduced their language and character into the public accounts. After the Moghuls came into the country and established the Subah of Sira, the Persian language came into use.

# Chapter ~~IV~~ III

## Administration under the Nayaks and Rajas. and under Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan.

Among the vassal chiefs, who rose to power after the fall of Vijayanagar, the most important were the Nayaks of Bednur in the north and the Wodeyars of Mysore in the south.

(Nayaks of Bednur) 2. Bednur, known at different times also as Keladi or Ikkeri, was the most considerable of the ~~territories~~ tracts that ~~was~~ were absorbed into the present Mysore territory, by the victories of Haidar Ali; and Sivappa Nayak (1648–1670 A.D.) was one of the most distinguished of the Ikkeri Nayaks. He introduced the land assessment called "Shist". During twelve successive years, he caused one field of each description of land in every village to be cultivated on his own account, and an accurate record kept of the seed sown, the expenses of cultivation and the quantity and value of the produce. He then struck averages of the produce and the prices, and taking the value of one Khandaga of 50 seers at one fanam and the Sirkar share as one-third of the gross produce, fixed the rates varying from 10 annas to one pagoda, according to the classes of land, of which there were five. Dry land in the Gaddénâd was included in the Gadde shist. In the open country, the rates varied from 7 F-8 A to 2 P-27-8 A, according as the land was referred to one of the six classes. Gardens were measured with a rod, of the length of the stone steps at the Ikkeri Aghoreswara temple, 18 feet 6 inches, exactly. A square of the measurement of this rod was called the "daya", meaning space allowed for one tree, and the shist was fixed on 1000 such daya at various rates between 7 and 25 B. pagodas. The shist continued for 39 years from 1660, but imposts such as Dasoha, Pagudi, Patti and Varlane, were added to it subsequently.

Wodeyars of Mysore.

3. Maharaja Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar was one of the most distinguished in the line of the Wodeyars of Mysore. During his reign of over 31 years, amid the convulsions and revolutions, which prevailed throughout the Dekkan and Carnatic, a secure and prosperous state had been established, extending from Palni and Annamale in the south to Midigesi in the north and from near Carnatic Ghur of Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam (Manjarabad) in the west. One of the earliest measures of his reign was the establishment for the first time of a regular postal system throughout the country. A number of financial changes were introduced with the object of increasing the revenue. A tax of two gold fanams per Kudu was levied upon dry cultivation, while the produce of wet and garden lands and of cocoa and areca nut trees was divided between the ryots and the Sirkar. Again, the King appears to have fixed a Kandayam on lands, and newly established several taxes, called Bajobab, etc. The produce of the land belonging to ryots, who did not accede to his arrangement was divided between the Sirkar and the ryots. The revenues were realised with great regularity and precision, and his King is said to have established a separate treasury to provide for extraordinary and unexpected disbursements, of which he himself assumed the direct custody. Towards the close of his reign, he distributed the business of government into 18 Kacheris or departments, probably on the analogy of the system at the moghul court. There is a tradition that Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar exacted from every village a written renunciation, ostensibly voluntary, of private property in the land, and an acknowledgement that it was the right of the State.

Haidar Ali & Tippu Sultan.

4. Haidar's attention was entirely engrossed in wars and conquests, and he followed generally the regulations formerly established and the peculiar customs and laws of the different provinces. He left the fiscal

institutions of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar, as he found them, but added to the established revenue whatever had been secretly levied by a skilful or popular Amil and afterwards detected. A considerable check was exercised both on oppression and on defalcation of revenue by the appointment of two Harkaro in every taluk, whose duty it was to hear and report upon all complaints in revenue matters and also to report on waste lands. But Tippu Sultan, not approving of the old ~~arrangements~~ regulations, introduced a new system through all his dominions. He divided the territory into Jukadis of 5000 pagodas each, and appointed officers for each Jukadi, for the custody, collection and management of revenue. Twenty or thirty Jukadis were under an Asuf, and there was a president at the head of the Asuf Kacheris. He dispensed with the Harikaro appointed by Haidar, ~~and~~ but this measure of economy contributed much to the oppression of the people. The regulations of revenue, which he issued, contained little that was new, except that the nomenclature and the institutions of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar and Haidar were promulgated as if they emanated from ~~Tippu~~ the Sultan himself. The imposition of extra cesses and patties ~~were~~ was resorted to both by Haidar and Tippu to increase the revenue as much as possible. The system of farming out villages to the highest bidder was also in vogue.

# Chapter IV.

## From 1800 to 1831. A.D.

Coh 1 Re

Dewan Regent Purnayya.

On the restoration of the Mysore State, as at present constituted ~~to the Hindu Dynasty~~ by, after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, to its lawful Hindu ruler, His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the new administration had to bring order out of the chaos into which the revenue system of the country had fallen, owing to the fraud and malversation that prevailed in the past & to adverse claims set up by palegars and other influential persons, supported by false entries in the accounts and other records. The new government commenced its proceedings by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue, and the restoration of the ancient Hindu rate of assessment on lands. With the exception of Bednur and Balam, the general tenure of land consisted in the right of a tenant and his heirs to ~~occupy~~ cultivate a field so long as they continued to pay the customary rent; when ~~the tenant~~ he ceased to cultivate it, the government was free to confer the land upon another. But in the provinces of Bednur and Balam, the tenure was one of hereditary ~~property~~ and fixed rents, — an institution attributed to Sivappa Nayak. The Dewan had an adequate conception of the advantages both to the ryots and to the government, of a system of hereditary landed property and fixed rents, over the ~~same~~ precarious tenures which prevailed in other parts of Mysore. And throughout the country, he generally confirmed the property of the soil to the possessors of plantations of areca, cocoanut and other perennial plants. ~~which were not annual.~~ The exceptions to this latter measure principally were gardens and plantations which had gone to decay under the late government from over-assessment, and those which had recently been formed and did not yet admit of the adjustment of a fixed rent. He showed a general disposition to accede to the proposals of individuals for fixing the rents and securing the property

the tenant had no right to alienate the land;

on every description of land.

2. One of the first steps taken by Dewan Purnaiya in his attempt to systematise the land revenue administration was a general Paimayish or measurement of fields. But the Paimayish could not but be imperfect under the conditions of ~~the~~ his days, and the work done was irregular and incomplete. The Dewan was able to fix a regular and adequate assessment on lands in some districts, but in others he ~~had to~~ continued the old system with such improvements as he could ~~be~~ make. Generally speaking, the cultivators of dry lands paid a fixed assessment in cash ~~tax~~ calculated ~~to be equal to~~ at about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the gross produce; and those of wet or rice lands made a payment, nominally in kind, of about one half of the crop, but generally discharged in money at the average rates of the district, which were adjusted as soon as the state of crops admitted of an estimate being made. When the Amil and the ryots could not agree on the payment in cash, it was received in kind. Lands on which sugar cane was grown (~~and which would under the present system come under the~~ ~~lands absorbed varying from 10~~ ~~class of gardens~~) were taxed at heavy rates varying from 10 to as many as 7 pagodas per Khandi, in the maidan, and in the malnad, the shist of Sivappa Nayak was generally adhered to. The system ~~of not~~ renting out villages to the highest bidder wherever it existed, was ~~avoided~~ given up almost completely.

3. The whole of the revenue was under Amani management, i.e. under the direct management of Government. There were three principal Subahdars, under whose control

the Amils conducted the administration of taluks, which were sufficiently limited in extent to admit of a diligent personal inspection of the whole area. The number of taluks varied from 116 to 120. The taluk was divided into Hoblis, and each Hobli was under a Parpathegar, who was assisted by manegars, and there were two accountants called Gadi Shanbhogs.

Under H.H. Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar III.

3. The system inaugurated by Dewan Purnayya was continued by the Maharaja, the only change being a reversion to the ~~injurious~~ practice of renting villages to the highest bidders. The Maharaja allowed a reduction of the tax on sugar cane lands in ~~the~~ Chitaldrug.

4. Towards the close of the direct administration of H.H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the state was divided into six Faujdaris, subdivided into 101 taluks. The Faujdaris were Bangalore, Maddagiri, Chitaldrug, Ashtagram, Manjarabad and Nagar. A brief account of the details of administration in these Faujdaris is given below:-

i. In the Bangalore and Maddagiri Faujdaris, the villages of the Mahratta paraganas were rented by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes and in the Palyams, a kind of village rent was settled with the inhabitants of each village. The revenue was sometimes paid in money and sometimes in kind. Rates of cash assessment on wet lands varied from 2 to 12 pagodas ~~per Khandi~~, on dry lands from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 pagodas and on sugarcane lands from

16 to 72 pagodas per Khandi. This was the method followed by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, as well as by Dewan Purnayya, who however got the lands measured but could not accomplish a more regular system of assessment.

In Chitaldurg, the several taxes imposed by the Nayaks had been consolidated and added to the Kandayam on land by Haidar. Tipu followed the same rule, but fixed an assessment of 10 to 30 pagodas per Khandi on lands irrigated from Kapile wells. Purnayya got the lands measured and established the land-tax at various rates per Khandi in conformity with the ancient usage of that part of the country. A reduction of tax was allowed by the Maharaja on sugarcane lands. ~~which were~~

In Ashtagram, the lands were regularly measured, the productive powers of wet lands were fully ascertained and an adequate assessment fixed, during the administration of Purnayya. The same method was continued by the Maharaja without any change.

The Manjarabad Faujdari consisted of (i) a few taluks, which were the ancient possessions of the Mysore princes, and (ii) some taluks which ~~for~~ were held by Sivappa Nayak of Nagar. The assessment on lands in the former varied from 2 to 5 pagodas for dry and 3 to 5½ pagodas for wet land ~~crops~~. In the latter, there was the shist established by Sivappa Nayak. ~~Here the land~~ Villages were rented out to the higest bidders. The old land tax in Narsipur taluk, varied from 6 to 12 pagodas a Khandi for wet lands and from 1 to 6 pagodas a Khandi for dry lands;

the produce of arecanut trees was divided between the Sarkar and the ryot, and for cocoanut trees a tax in money at one fanam for two or three trees and in kind at a fixed number of cocoanuts per tree was levied. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan continued the system of village rent, but much improvement was introduced by Purnayya in the mode of collection and management generally.

In Nagar, the Shist established by Sivappa Nayak, with the taxes called Patti, imposed by his successors, defined the rates of assessment and was adhered to.

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

Signed by Sri. A.V. Ramanathan

No. 2473

Cont note

To

The Superintendent, Rev. Surv

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 205 dated 30th April 1920 forwarding for approval the draft for incorporation as the opening chap historical Summary of the Survey manual, I am directed to state that the chapter contains much information which cannot find a place in a departmental manual and to request that you will kindly have a concise Summary confined to the scope of the manual prepared and sent up to Govt. as early as possible ~~for~~.

2 The draft sent by you is returned for reference & resubmission herewith ~~and it may be kindly resubmitted along with the concise Summary.~~

3. I am to add that on its return, it will be printed separately & distributed ~~as the~~ for the opening of Rev & Survey Officers.

Thanks

Rev Secy to Govt

8/6/20

4/6/20

7.6.20

D. 328

32

No. 86
Encl

Office of the Superintendent,
Mysore Revenue Survey,
Dated, Bangalore 18th September 20.

From

D. K. Darashah, Esq., B.A.,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey
and Settlements in Mysore.

To

B. Ramaswamiah, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

20 SEP 1920
SEC. SECRETARIAT
VIII
E. AUDIT.
1920

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.2473, dated 9th June 1920 requesting to forward a concise Historical Summary for incorporation in the Survey Manual, I have the honor to forward the same duly revised for the approval of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D K Darashah
Superintendent.

No. 562 / E.A.9 of 20.9.20.

(sd) By Dr. H.V. Ramachandra

B.Ramaswamaiya, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Secretary to Government

D.K.Darashah, Esquire, B.A.,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements
in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No. 86 of the 18th instant, forwarding for approval a revised copy of the concise historical summary for incorporation in the Survey Manual, I am directed to invite your reference to paragrpahs 2 and 3 of my letter No. 2473 dated 9th June 1920 and to request that the original draft returned with that communication may be sent for further action.

I have the honor to be,
S I R,
Your most obedient servant,

For Revenue Secretary to Govt

D. 346

88

34

Office of the Superintendent,
Mysore Revenue Survey,
Dated, Bangalore 22nd September 20.

From

D. K. Darashah, Esq., B.A.,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey
and Settlements in Mysore.

E.A.G.
22 SEP 1920

To

B. Ramaswamiah, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.562 E.A.G. dated 20th September 1920 on the subject of the original draft of the Historical Summary of the Survey Manual I have the honor to forward the same as desired.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Superintendent.

ISR.

35

C. R. S. V1—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*.....

Section EAG

File No.

Serial No.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, *the* 191 .

No. 575 / E.A.G. dt 29.9.1920

*Date of issue* 29.9.1920

*Signed by* Sd. A. V. Ramaswami

To

The Superintendent, Rev Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 86 dated the 18th Sept. 1920, forwarding for approval a revised copy of the concise historical summary for incorporation in the Survey manual, I am directed to return herewith the summary duly approved by Govt. and to state that the same may be printed at the beginning of the manual, the pages thereof being numbered in Roman figures.

over.

Thanks

for Rev Secy to Govt

28/9/20

36

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

G.O. No 1287 dt 12-2-1921

E. A. G

Dear Sir,

I am desired to forward herewith for being printed, the manuscript of a Historical Summary relating to Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore and to request that 300 printed copies thereof may be kindly supplied as early as possible. The size of the book may be royal octavo.

The final proofs only need be sent to this address of the Manager, E.A. Branch, Chief Secretariat.

Yours faithfully,

11/2/21

D. B. Ramachandra Aiyar, Esq.
M.R.A.S.

12/2/21

MGCPB—30,000—5-1-05.

37

D.O.No. 95 Survey Superintendent's Office,

Dated, Bangalore 24 February 1921.

Dear Mr. Ramanathan,

I am sending the elaborate Historical Summary of the Mysore Survey Manual with 2 copies of printed proofs received from the Press for being checked and returned, as it is sent to this Office by mistake.

Yours sincerely,

S. Krishnaswami Aiyar

To

A. N. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government
of Mysore,
Bangalore.

## Foreword.

This historical summary of Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlements was compiled by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in connection with the preparation of the Mysore Survey and Settlement Manual. It was ~~eventually~~ found that considerable ~~further~~ condensation and some elimination was necessary to incorporate the matter ~~in its true perspective~~ in the manual, and a revised section was accordingly adopted for the purpose.

The ~~first draft,~~ historical summary, though found to be too long for the manual, still contains matter of considerable interest. It is accordingly printed as a separate pamphlet for the reference of the offices of the Revenue and Survey Departments.

11.3.21.

Revenue Secretary.

5/3/21

P. no 027 Prof for 39 16

# MYSORE
# REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.
## HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTORY.

Ancient records, such as the Dharma Shastras, and records of mediaeval and modern history show that in India all organised Governments have depended for their finance mainly upon revenue derived fr m land. It has, therefore, been the chief concern of every ruler to adopt a method of imposing and collecting tax on land which would suit his purpose well, and at the same time conform as far as possible with the recognised laws and tradition of the country. Some system or other of land revenue has existed from time immemorial, out of which the present system has gradually evolved by a long course of growth under conditions, varying with the times. Enough of material is not available to trace a connected history of its development, and when we enter this sphere of enquiry, we are confronted with problems such as the origin and existence of village communities and the proprietorship in land, on which the best informed hold divergent views. Setting these matters aside as being beyond the scope of this manual, it is yet necessary to know something of the past history, as such knowledge will explain the existence of much in the present land tenures, the system of accounts and even the composition of the cultivating and other classes, which may be traced to the introduction of the foreign element in Mysore. A brief summary of the history is therefore given in the next chapter, and in doing so, some account of the land revenue administration has become unavoidable, as under the Indian Governments, there was no distinction between the settlement of land revenue and revenue administration, as there is at present.

# JOB COST SHEET.

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Remarks

2. The present territorial constitution of the Mysore State was fixed by the treaty of Seringapatam. The line of boundary is in no way distinctive, either between race and race or between custom and custom or even regulated by natural bounbaries. What is known as the Malnad, the western hilly tracts, may be called distinctive, for although in natural characteristics this tract resembles the adjoining province of Coorg, it does not do so in its people and their customs. The rest of Mysore is in most respects similar to the British possessions which surround it and at one time formed part of it. Mysore as now constituted forms part of the country commonly known as the Karnataka Desa, the antiquity of which may be inferred from the fact of its mention in the Mahabharata. In early times, this large country was composed of several states, big or small, ruled by Hindu Rajas, who were at times independent and at others vassals of the then strongest power. The great prosperity of the Vijayanagar Empire tempted the Mahammadans, Moghuls and Mahrattas who invaded the country from the north and north-west and established their dominion over large tracts of the country. How strongly the Mahratta element was at one time infused into Mysore may be judged from the extent of the Karnatak Bijapur, Balaghat Province, of which Shahji, father of the celebrated Sivaji, had been appointed Governor as well as Jagirdar, and which at his death in 1664 embraced the districts of Bangalore, Hosakote, Kolar, Dodballapur and Sira. It is true that Shahji was in the service of the Bijapur Government, but when made Jagirdar, he had apportunities which he fully availed himself of, of introducing the Mahratta element. Then in 1687, the above districts and some more, on the success of the Mughals under their General Kasim Khan, were formed into the province of Sira, with its twelve paraganas and tributories, the latter including the then Mysore; and this important province continued a Mughal possession till 1757. The Mahratta irruptions were more frequent, leaving their marks more in the north-western tracts of Mysore, and those of the Moguls were more prolonged. The actual occupancy of the soil is supposed to have been little disturbed, but foreign interference sometimes went the length of a somewhat extensive innovation upon the form of General Administration.

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Remarks

# CHAPTER II.

## EARLY PERIOD.

Authentic history of India commences from about the time of Gauthama Buddha or the sixth century B. C. Tracing the history of Mysore to the earliest times, inscriptions found in Mysore show that the Mauryas had migrated from the north and established their dominion in the south; after them, came the Satavahanas or Salivahanas. But of the administration of the country during this period, little is known directly, except the designations of a few functionaries of Government, such as Maha Pradhana Sarvadhikari, Maha Mandalesvara, Chamupati, Senapati, Samantha, Maha Iamanthadhipati, Rajjuka, Mahamatra and Dharma Mahamatra. By collating ascertained facts and drawing inferences, therefrom, the old administration might be stated to have been as follows:—

The country was divided into several provinces, each of which was placed under a governor. There was a considerable body of revenue accountants. There were heads of classes like the mercantile and agricultural classes. and heads of rural circles. The village was the unit of the body politic and the basis of administration. The village corporation consisted of the twelve officers, latterly styled the Barabaluti or Ayangadi, who were the requisite members of the community and who received compensation for their labour either in allotments of land from the corporate stock or in fees consisting of fixed proportions of the crop of every farmer of the village. In some instances, the lands of a village were cultivated in common and the crop divided in the proportions of the labour contributed; but generally, each occupant cultivated his own land. The waste land was a common pasture for the village cattle. The external boundaries of the village, were as carefully marked as those of the richest field and they were maintained as a common right of the village with as much jealously and rancour as the frontiers of the most potent Kingdoms. The combination of the villages to compose districts, provinces or principalities was infinitely diversified at different periods by the wisdom or caprice of the chief ruler or by the vigour and resistence of those who in every age, country and condition, coveted independence for themselves and the power to govern the

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Remarks

largest possible number of their fellow creatures. Changes brought about by conquests, usurpations or revolutions in the territorial limits of a country or in its Government had, however, no influence on the conition of the village, so far as its internal constitution was concerned Its officers, its boundaries and the whole frame work of its interior management remained the same. The oldest system of assessment consisted in the taking of a share of the crop collected at harvest time on the village threshing floor. In course of time, this system was gradually improved upon, along with the development of a currency system and a system of survey, both of which are indispensable to reach the final stage in the history of assessment, *viz.*, the substitution of cash rates for payment in kind.

2. *Kadamba Kings.*—Under the Kadambas the dominion embraced all the west of Mysore, together with the two Kanaras, North and South, and included the present Shikarpur and Sorab taluks of the Shimoga District. Their original capital was Banavasi, situated on the river Varada on the western frontier of the Sorab Taluk. With reference to land settlement, it is stated that Kadamba Raya with Gopa Mantri and Naga Deva Karanika, prescribed two standards of measurement, one for wet and dry lands, and the other for gardens, and got all the lands between Nagara Khanda and Varada Khanda (Shikarpur and Sorab Taluks) measured. Assessments are said to have been imposed on lands with reference to soil, situation water-supply and crops.

3. Simultaneously with the Kadambas in the west, Mahavalis and Pallavas were rulers of the eastern portion, and the Gangas, of the southern portion of Mysore. Little, however, is known of the revenue administration under these kings.

4. *Hoysala Kings.*—The Kingdom of the Hoysalas, known also as Ballalas, comprised parts of the present Hassan and Kadur Districts. Dorasamudra, now Halebid, in the Belur taluk, was their capital. In their times, the King was the supreme head of the State in all matters, religious and political. The empire was divided into a number of districts, each of which was placed under a Governor, who generally was a member of the royal family. The country was administeted by the King with the help of a sarvadhikari, or prime minister, and four other ministers, called Maha Mandalesvaras. The gov-

# JOB COST SHEET.

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| Add for supervision 170% on 0-2-10 | . | 4 | 7 |

Remarks

ernor of a district was styled Danayak; under him were the Samantas, and under them, came the Heggades, who administered smaller territorial divisions. The last link in the chain was the Gavuda, who was the head-man of the village. "As regards assessment, Sala (about 950 A.D.) is said to have collected from the villagers one *fanam* (4 annas 8 pies) for every *kandy* of grain raised by them. From the reign of Vishnu Vardhana (1106-1141 A.D.), each cultivator paid one *kula* or plough share to the King." This was dropped into a well of quick-silver in the temple of Padmavati at Humcha and became gold. Hence, the word kula came to be applied to a raiyat, and the money paid by him is still called *kulavana*. The well is said to have dried up in the time of the Vijayanagar Kings, who commuted the iron *kula* for a payment of one pagoda for every plough. Another version of the payment of the iron *kula* is that, in order to encourage and extend cultivation, Vishnu Vardhana Ballala devised a plan whereby a raiyat would secure recognition or distinction at court by handing over to the Government worn-out ploughshares. The king, however, converted these into gold with a drug called Siddha Rasa, which he was in possession of. It is surmised that a kula was a pole, eighteen lengths of a rod, and was the measure of a piece of land, forming the standard for all assessment. One-fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third of the produce on wet lands seem to have been levied as assessment. In addition to assessment, imposts of various kinds were levied on land.

5. *Vijayanagar Kings.*—At the time the Ballalas were driven away from Dwarasamudra, (about 1340 A. D.), the Kingdom of Vijayanagar had just been founded by Hukka and Bukka, assisted, as is commonly accepted, by the celebrated scholar, Madhavacharya, surnamed Vidyaranya. The empire grew to great dimensions in course of time and continued in power and glory for over two centuries, till the battle of Talikota broke it up in 1565 A. D. The whole of the present state of Mysore was included in the Empire of Vijayanagar, which was the last great Hindu sovereignty of the south.

6. The minister and spiritual preceptor, Vidyaranya, under whose auspices the new dynasty was founded composed a work on law and Government, which is a copious commentary on the Smriti of Parasara. One-sixth of the crop has always been regarded by Hindu law-givers

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| Add for supervision 170% on 4-6-1 | 7 | 7 | 1 |

Remarks

as the rightful share of the sovereign and Vidyaranya, while admitting this rule, was desirous of converting it into money payment. He established fixed rules for such conversion, founded on the extent of land, the requisite seed, and the value of grain. The gross produce was distributed as follows:—half for the expenses of agriculture and the maintenance of the farmer's family, $\frac{1}{4}$ for the proprietor of the land, $\frac{1}{6}$ for the King, $\frac{1}{20}$ for the Brahmans and $\frac{1}{30}$ for the Gods. The shares payable to Brahmans and Gods were received by the sovereign and distributed by him, so that the share actually received by the sovereign was equal to the share of the proprietor.

7. Along with the growth of the empire, the system of administration also developed, and it appears that during the reign of Krishna Raya and Achyuta Raya, the revenues were first reduced to a regular form, regulated by ordinances, and a system of accounts and management was introduced, calculated to improve the revenue of the Empire gradually year after year without distressing the inhabitants. For reclaiming tracts of uncultivated waste country, Palyams or Palepats were created. In respect to lands in parts other than these wood-land countries, regulations were framed to improve the revenue, and Rayarekhas were published, fixing the revenues, boundaries, duties and customs. Land marks or stones inscribed with writings or with symbols were erected on the boundaries even of every little village. Divisions and Sub-Divisions of territory were made and a nominclature to denote them was adopted for administrative purposes. The system of Barabaluti or Ayangadi was established in all towns and villages, and officers were appointed for the Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

8. The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seed sown, and for land sown with one kolaga of seed, the rent was fixed at rates varying from 3 to Kanthiraya pagodas according to the nature of the soil. Land watered by Kapiles was let for a money rent; but for lands cultivated with paddy by means of tanks, one half of the crop was generally required without any money, though in some districts the raiyats rendered one-third of the produce, with 2 or 3 pagodas in money for each plough. With a view to encourage cultivation waste lands were let out at first for small sums, called *Bhumula gutta* or *Kala gutta*, for a term of years according to agreement, after the expiry of which they were treated in the same

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| Total cost ... ... ... | - | 15 | 6 |
| Add for supervision 170% on 0-6-6 ... | - | 10 | 7 |

Remarks

way as cultivated lands. Gardens were considered as niravari or wet lands, and for them, the Government collected the rents in some cases from the soil and in others from a share of the produce. These regulations appear to have been established of old, as far as 1,000 years ago, as observed in some of the inscriptions in the Banavar District. A considerable amount of revenue was derived from gardens and other plantations.

9. The Government of Vijayanagar encouraged cultivation and colonisation. Advances of money were granted to raiyats for providing themselves with cattle, implements of tillage, etc. The Government took pains to restore tanks and irrigation channels that had gone out of order and to get a large number of Kapile wells constructed in highlying grounds. Lands were granted on the *Kaul* or progressive rent system. The Government also encouraged the cultivation and manufacture of various articles of commerce, much in demand, by supplying seeds and plants with the first expenses.

10. From the brief description given above, it will be observed that the Revenue Administration had advanced under the Vijayanagar Kings to a high pitch of efficiency, but the progress was destined to receive a check, as the Empire itself crumbled down to pieces after the battle of Talikota, 1565 A. D.

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## CHAPTER III.

### Later Period.—Administration Under the Mahrattas and the Moguls.

*The Mahrattas.*—After the dissolution of the Vijayanagar empire, such of the vassal chiefs as were powerful gradually broke loose of control and declared their independence, on the one hand, and the Mahammadon power of Bijapur on the other began making inroads upon the fallen country. By the year 1641, this power established a province under the designation of Karnatak Bijapur Balaghat, which included the districts of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Dodballapur and Sira. The province was bestowed as a jagir on Shahji, who was also the governor of the conquests below the Ghats called Karnatak Bijapur Payanghat. The policy of the invaders was,

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Remarks

while taking possession of the capital town and administering the revenues of each principality, to grant the ousted chief an estate in some less productive part of his territory. This course had the result of bringing under cultivation and attracting population to the more neglected parts of the country. Paraganas were formed out of the territories conquered, and each paragana was divided into sammats, tarafs, maujes and majares. The Mahrattas introduced the different offices of Deshpande, Deshkulakarni, Sar-Nad-Gaud, Deshmukh and Kanango, by whom the accounts of the country were kept; they also appointed sheristadars to all the paraganas. When jagirs were granted to the Killedars and Mansubdars by the Sarkar the revenue accounts of the districts for the previous years were examined before hand and the new annual revenue fixed on the jagir to be granted; in fixing the revenue, the existing inams were discontinued or deducted and the revenue ascertained. The particular accounts of paraganas were kept as follows:—the Shanbhog was to keep the written accounts of the mauje or village; the Deshkulakarni to keep the accounts of the Sammats, the Deshpande the accounts of the paraganas and the Kanago to sign the *Patti* or revenue agreements. He was also to keep a written register of the revenue of the district, to be delivered to the Sarkar. It was the duty of the Deshmukh and Sar-Nad-Gaud to control and inspect all accounts and report them to their superiors; they were also to enquire and report generally on all affairs inclusive of the settlement of the district.

2. *The Moghuls.*—After capturing Bijapur in 1687, the Moghuls secured the dependent districts to the south of the Tungabhadra and formed the Subah of Sira, with several paraganas, and tributary states; Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Dodballapur, Hoskote and Kolar were among the paraganas, and Chitaldrug, Bednur and Mysore among the tributary states. Officers for collecting and managing the revenues were appointed in the amani districts only; at the same time, the offices of Deshmukh, Deshkulakarni and Sar-Nad-Gaud were formed into one office. Deshpandes, Majmundars, Kanangoyas and Kulakarnis were maintained according to the forms long established in the dominions of Bijapur. The Deshmukh was to settle the accounts with the patels; the Deshpande to check the accounts of the Karnams; the Kanango to register the official regulations and ordinances

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| Add for supervision 170% on ... [illegible] | 2 | 2 | 6 |

Remarks

and to explain them to the people and the public officers to prevent errors or mistakes. In the Majmundar's office, the accounts of the settlement were made out and issued.

3. The accounts of all kinds were in the olden days kept in Kannada; but the Mahrattas introduced their language and character into the public accounts. After the Moghuls came into the country and established the Subah of Sira, the Persian language came into use.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE NAYAKS AND RAJAS. AND UNDER HAIDARALI AND TIPPU SULTAN.

Among the vassal chiefs, who rose to power after the fall of Vijayanagar, the most important were the Nayaks of Bednur in the north and the wodeyars of Mysore in the south.

2. *Nayaks of Bednur.*—Bednur, known at different times also as keladi or Ikkeri was the most considerable of the tracts that were absorbed into the present Mysore territory, by the victories of Haidar Ali; and Sivappa Nayak (1648-1670 A D.) was one of the most distinguished of the Ikkeri Nayaks. He introduced the land assessment called "Shist." During twelve successive years, he caused one field of each description of land in every village to be cultivated on his own account, and an accurate record kept of the seed sown, the expenses of cultivation and the quantity and value of the produce. He then struck averages of the produce and the prices, and taking the value of one khandaga of 50 seers at one *fanam* and the Sirkar share as one-third of the gross produce, fixed the rates varying from 10 annas to one pagoda, according to the classes of land, of which there were five. Dry land in the gaddenâd was in the *Gadde shist.* In the open country, the rates varied from 7F-8A to 2P-2F-8A, according as the land was referred to one of the six classes. Gardens were measured with a rod, of the length of the stone steps at the Ikkeri Aghoreswara temple, 18 feet 6 inches, exactly. A square of the measurement of this rod was called the "*daya,*" meaning space allowed for one tree, and the *shist* was fixed on 1,000 such *daya* at various

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Remarks

rates between 7 and 25 B. pagodas. The shist continued for 39 years from 1660, but imposts such as Dasoha, Pagudi, Patti and Vartane, were added to it subsequently.

3. *Wodeyars of Mysore.*—Maharaja Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar was one of the most distinguished in the line of the Wadeyars of Mysore. During his reign of over 31 years, amid the convulsions and revolutions, which prevailed through out the Dekkan and Carnatic, a secure and prosperous state had been established, extending from Palni and Annamale in the south to Midigesi in the north and from near Carnatic Ghur of Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam (Manjarabad) in the west. One of the earliest measures of his reign was the establishment for the first time of a regular postal system throughout the country. A number of financial changes were introduced with the object of increasing the revenue. A tax of two gold fanams per kudu was levied upon dry cultivation, while the produce of wet and garden lands and of cocoa and areca nut trees was divided between the raiyats and the Sirkar. Again, the king appears to have fixed a kandayam on lands, and newly established several taxes, called Bajebab. The produce of the land belonging to raiyats, who did not accede to this arrangemet was divided between the Sirkar and the raiyats. The revenues were realised with great regularity and precision, and this king is said to have established a separate treasury to provide for extraordinary and unexpected disbursements, of which he himself assumed the direct custody. Towards the close of his reigan, he distributed the business of government into 18 kacheries or departments, probably on the analogy of the system at the moghul court. There is a tradition that Chikka Devaraja Wodayar exacted from every village a written renunciation, ostensibly voluntary, of private property in the land, and on acknowledgment that it was the right of the state.

4. *Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan.*—Haidar's attention was entirely engrossed in wars and conquests, and he followed generally the regulations formerly established and the peculiar customs and laws of the different provinces. He left the fiscal institutions of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar, as he found them, but added to the established revenue whatever had been secretly levied by a skilful or popular Amil and afterwards detected. A considerable check was exercised both on oppression and

# JOB COST SHEET.

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Remarks

on defalcation of revenue by the appointment of two Harkars in every taluk, whose duty it was to hear and report upon all complaints in revenue matters and also to report on waste lands. But Tippu Sultan, not approving of the old regulations, introduced a new system through all his dominions. He divided the territory into Tukadis of 5,000 pagodas each, and appointed officers for each Tukadi, for the custody, collection and management of revenue. Twenty or thirty Tukadis were under an asuf, and there was a president at the head of the asuf, Kacheris. He dispensed with the Harikars appointed by Haidar, but this measure of economy contributed much to the oppression of the people. The regulations of revenue, which he issued, contained little that was new, except that the nomenclature and the institutions of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar and Haidar were promulgated as if they unanated from the Sultan himself. The imposition of extra cesses and pattis was resorted to both by Haidar and Tippu to increase the revenue as much as possible. The system of farming out villages to the highest bidder were also in vogue.

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## CHAPTER V.

### FROM 1800 TO 1831 A. D.

*Dewan Regent Purnayya*—On restoration of the Mysore State, as at present constituted after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, to its lawful Hindu ruler, His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., the new administration had to bring order out of the chaos into which the revenue system of the country had fallen, owing to the fraud and malversation that prevailed in the past to adverse claims set up by palegars and other influential persons, supported by false entries in the accounts and other records. The new government commenced its proceedings by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue, and the restoration of the ancient Hindu rate of assessment on lands. With the exception of Bednur and Balam, the general tenure of land consisted in the right of a tenant and his heirs to cultivate a field so long as they continued to pay the customary rent the tenant having no right to alienate the land; when he ceased to cultivate it, the government was

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| Overtime ... ... ... | - | - | - |
| Total cost ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Add for supervision 170% on 0-13-4 | 1 | 6 | 8 |

Remarks

free to confer the land upon another. But in the provinces of Bednur and Balam, the tenure was one of hereditary and fixed rents, an institution attributed to Sivappa Nayak. The Dewan had an adequate conception of the advantages both to the raiyats and to the government, of a system of hereditary landed property and fixed rents, over the precarious tenures which prevailed in other parts of Mysore. And throughout the country, he generally confirmed the property of the soil to the possessors of plantations of areca, cocoanut and other perennial plants. The exceptions to this latter measure were principally gardens and plantations which had gone to decay under the late government from over-assessment; and those which had recently been formed and did not yet admit of the adjustment of a fixed rent. He showed a general disposition to accede to the proposals of individuals for fixing the rents and securing the property on every description of land.

2. One of the first steps taken by Dewan Purnaiya in his attempts to systematise the land revenue administration was a general Paimayish or measurement of fields. But Paimayish could not but be imperfect under the conditions of his days, and the work done was irregular and incomplete. The Dewan was able to fix a regular and adequate assessment on lands in some districts, but in others he continued the old system with such improvements as he could make. Generally speaking, the cultivators of dry lands paid a fixed assessment in cash calculated at about ⅓rd of the gross produce; and those of wet or rice lands made a payment, nominally in kind, of about one half of the crop, but generally discharged in money at the average rates of the district, which were adjusted as soon as the state of crops admitted of an estimate being made. When the Amil and the raiyats could not agree on the payment in cash, it was received in kind. Lands on which sugar cane was grown were taxed at heavy rates varying from 10 to as many as 72 pagodas per Khandi in the maidan, and in the malnad, the shist of Sivappa Nayak was generally adhered to. The system of renting out villages to the highest bidder, wherever it existed, was given up almost completely.

3. The whole of the revenue was under *amani* management; *i.e.*, under the direct management of government. There were three principal subahdars, under whose control the Amils conducted the administration of taluks, which were sufficiently limited in extent to admit

# JOB COST SHEET.

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Work Docket No. 03027 Description of Work B D. 9A

Department B D Student No. of Copies 200 Cy

| Composing Costs | | | | | | Machine-Room Costs | | | | Binding Costs | | | | Hour Account | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Line Account: Compose | Line Account: Departmental corrections | Cost Rs. | Cost a. | Cost p. | Date | Cost Rs. | Cost a. | Cost p. | Date | Cost Rs. | Cost a. | Cost p. | | | |
| | | 3/17 R | — | 1 | 10 | 6/17 | | 4 | | | | | | Composing | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Machine | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Binding | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Foundry | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Warehouse | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Proof Branch | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Litho | | |

| Overtime | | | Paper | | | | | | Materials | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Hours | Cost | Date | Particulars | @ | Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Particulars | Rs. | a. |
| | | | | | | 2 | 10 | - | | | | |

| SUMMARY | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Composing ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 10 |
| Machine ... ... ... ... | — | 4 | — |
| Ink ... ... ... ... ... | — | 8 | — |
| Handling 15 % ... ... ... | — | — | 2 |
| Binding ... ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Paper ... ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | — |
| Handling 10 % ... ... ... | — | 4 | 2 |
| Materials ... ... ... ... | — | | |
| Handling 15 % ... ... ... | — | | |
| Overtime ... ... ... | — | | |
| Total cost ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Add for supervision 10 % on 0-5-10 ... ... | — | 9 | 11 |

Remarks

of a diligent personal inspection of the whole area. The number of taluks varied from 116 to 120. The taluk was divided into Hoblis; and each Hobli was under a Parpathegar, who was assisted by manegars, and there were two accountants called Gadi Shanbhogs.

3. *Under His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar III.*—The system inaugurated by Dewan Purnayya was contiuned by the Maharaja, the only change being a reversion to the practice of renting villages to the highest bidders. The Maharaja allowed a reduction of the tax on sugar cane lands in Chitaldrug.

4. Towards the close of the direct administration of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the state was divided into six Faujdaris, subdivided into 101 taluks. The Faujdaris were Bangalore, Maddagiri, Chitaldrug, Ashtagram, Manjarabad and Nagar. A brief account of the details of administration in these Faujdaris is given below :—

i. In the Bangalore and Maddagiri Tanjdaris, the villages of the Maharatta paraganas were rented by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes and in the Palyams, a kind of village rent was settled with the inhabitants of each village. The revenue was sometimes paid in money and sometimes in kind. Rates of cash assessment on wet lands varied from 2 to 12 pagodas, on dry lands from 2½ to 30 pagodas and on sugarcane lands from 16 to 72 pagodas per Kandi. This was the method followed by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, as well as by Dewan Purnayya, who however got the lands measured but could not accomplish a more regular system of assessment.

In Chitaldurg, the several taxes imposed by the Nayaks had been consolidated and added to the Kandayam on land by Haidar. Tipu followed the same rule, but fixed an assessment of 10 to 30 pagodas per khandi on lands irrigated from kapile wells. Purnayya got the lands measured and established the land tax at various rates per khandi in conformity with the ancient usage of that part of the country. A reduction of tax was allowed by the Maharaja on sugarcane lands.

In ashtagram, the lands were regularly measured, the productive powers of wet lands were fully ascertained and an adequate assessment fixed, during the administration of Purnayya. The same method was continued by the Maharaja without any change.

The Manjarabad Faujdari consisted of (i) a few taluks,

# JOB COST SHEET.

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Work Docket No. 03037 Description of Work BD 2/7

Department B Department No. of Copies 600

| Composing Costs | | | | | | Machine-Room Costs | | | | Binding Costs | | | | Hour Account | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Line Account: Compose | Line Account: Departmental corrections | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | | | |
| | | 3/17/27 | – | 2 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | | Composing | | |
| | | 4/17/27 | – | – | 6 | | | | | | | | | Machine | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Proof Branch | | |
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| Overtime | | | | | Paper | | | | | | Materials | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Hours | Cost | | | Date | Particulars | @ | Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Particulars | Rs | a. |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 11 | | | | |

| SUMMARY | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Composing | | 3 | |
| Machine | | 1 | |
| Ink | – | – | 6 |
| Handling 15 % | | | |
| Binding | | | |
| Paper | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Handling 10 % | – | 1 | 10 |
| Materials | | | |
| Handling 15 % | | | |
| Overtime | | | |
| Total cost | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Add for supervision 170% on 0-4-0 | | 6 | 4 |

Remarks

which were the ancient possessions of the Mysore princes and (ii) some taluks which were held by Sivappa Nayak of Nagar. The assessment on lands in the former varied from 2 to 5 pagodas for dry and 3 to 5½ pagodas for wet land. In the latter, there was the shist established by Sivappa Nayak. Villages were rented out to the highest bidders. The old land tax Narsipur taluk, varied from 6 to 12 pagodas a khandi for wet lands and from 1 to 6 pagodas a khandi for dry lands; the produce of arecanut trees was divided between the Sarkar and the raiyat, and for cocoanut trees a tax in money at one *fanam* for two or three trees and in kind at a fixed number of cocoanuts per tree was levied. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan continued the system of village rent; but much improvement was introduced by Purnayya in the mode of collection and management generally.

In Nagar, the shist established by Sivappa Naik, with the taxes called Patti, imposed by his successors, defined the rates of assessment and was adhered to.

# JOB COST SHEET.

66

Work Docket No. 03028 Description of Work BD. 10

Department [illegible] No. of Copies 500-

| Composing Costs | | | | | | Machine-Room Costs | | | | Binding Costs | | | | Hour Account | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Line Account: Compose | Line Account: Departmental corrections | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Cost Rs. | a. | p. | | | |
| | 37 A | | - | 2 | - | 5/17 | | 1 | | | | | | Composing | | |
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| Overtime | | | Paper | | | | | | Materials | | | |
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| Date | Hours | Cost | Date | Particulars | @ | Rs. | a. | p. | Date | Particulars | Rs. | a. |
| | | | | | | - | 5 | 8 | | | | |

| SUMMARY | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Composing ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Machine ... ... ... ... | | 2 | |
| Ink ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 | |
| Handling 15 % ... ... ... | | | 6 |
| Binding ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Paper ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 8 |
| Handling 10 % ... ... ... | | | 6 |
| Materials ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Handling 15 % ... ... ... | | | |
| Overtime ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Total cost ... ... ... | | 9 | 8 |
| Add for supervision 170% on 0-2-6 | | 5 | 10 |

Remarks